



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

By Allah's name *Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem (The Multitudinous Mercy Giver)*

1. <i>Kaf. Ha.Ya. Ay'n. Ssadd.</i> <sup>1</sup>	كَهَيْعَصَ ﴿١﴾
2. <i>Thekro (Qur'an/mention) (this is), your<sup>t</sup> Lord's mercy<sup>w</sup> (about) abdabo<sup>2</sup> (His slave) Zakariyya (Zachariah).</i>	ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيَّا ﴿٢﴾
3. <i>Edb (when/since) [he] called his Lord a khafeyyan<sup>3</sup> (profoundly-covert) call.</i>	إِذْ نَادَىٰ رَبَّهُ نِدَاءً خَفِيًّا ﴿٣﴾
4. Said [he]: [O], my Lord, verily I, languished the bone [of] mine; and flared the head hoarily, and not was [I] by invoking You <sup>s</sup> my Lord, a misfortunate.	قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي وَهَنَ الْعَظْمُ مِنِّي وَاشْتَعَلَ الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا وَلَمْ أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ رَبِّ شَقِيًّا ﴿٤﴾
5. And verily I, I feared/knew <sup>4</sup> the agnates/heirs <sup>5</sup> of my rear/beyond <sup>6</sup> while was <sup>w</sup> my [woman] (i.e. wife) aa'geran (sterile/barren) <sup>w</sup> ; so let-grant [You <sup>s</sup> ] for me from ladonka <sup>7</sup> (directly and possessively from You <sup>s</sup> ) a wa'leyan (guardian-/ successor).	وَإِنِّي خِفْتُ الْمَوَالِيَ مِنْ وَرَائِي وَكَانَتِ امْرَأَتِي عَاقِرًا فَهَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ وَلِيًّا ﴿٥﴾
6. Inherits me [he] and [he] inherits from Ya'qooba's (Jacob's) aa'ley <sup>8</sup> (family/ house/ kin); and let-make him [You <sup>s</sup> ] my Lord radbeyya <sup>9</sup> (he who is gratified while being gratified to You <sup>s</sup> ).	يُرِثْنِي وَيَرِثُ مِنْ عَالٍ يَعْقُوبَ وَأَجْعَلْهُ رَبِّ رَضِيًّا ﴿٦﴾
7. O, Zakariyya (Zachariah): verily <sup>10</sup> We nobashsheroka <sup>11</sup> ([We] tell you <sup>s</sup> pleasant tidings) by a ghola'men <sup>12</sup> (boy), his name (is) Yahya (John); not made [We] for him of before a sa'meyyan (name-compeer/ identical name).	يَزَكَرِيَّا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ يَحْيَىٰ لَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ سَمِيًّا ﴿٧﴾

<sup>1</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for commentary.

<sup>2</sup> The word "abdabo" = "His slave," the denotation of the word "slave" is vastly contradictory with respect to Allah vis-à-vis the humans. "Slavery" = ownership of an entity by Allah means that entity is absolutely free from any other ownership by anyone else. See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for an elaboration.

<sup>3</sup> The word "خفياً" is more than secretly or privately as it signifies hidden secrecy in the sense of greater concealment. The Qur'an says: "He Knows: the secret and the more hidden" (S 22:7). Thus, profoundly is used here to intensify "covert" to convey the depth of such covertness.

<sup>4</sup> Linguistically the word "خاف" carries dual meanings: (1) feared and (2) knew. Both meanings could apply.

<sup>5</sup> The word "الموالي," the "successors" could also mean the immediate inheritors. See *اللسان*.

<sup>6</sup> The word "وراء" in "ورائي" means:

(1) "القدام أو بعد الخلف للأمر العظيم الذي لا يُقدر عليه، مثلاً: و يذرون وراءهم الآخرة."

(2) "بعد الخلف، فخلف الشيء هو مؤخرته: مثلاً وراء الأكمة." أي بعدي و بعد خلفي

(3) ولد الولد. So, here (2) seems to apply.

<sup>7</sup> The word "لدن" is closer than "عند" as you can say: "عندي مال و المال ليس بقبضتك الآن" thus, "لدن" which closer spatially and more specific. So, "directly and possessively from" (You) seems to indicate such closeness. See *اللسان*.

<sup>8</sup> The word "ال" has many meanings, among them: (1) the distant indistinguishable human apparition, (2) the family of a person, i.e. wife and children, (3) the chiefs or the notables of a family, (4) the followers of a certain leaders. It is used to ennoble and dignify.

<sup>9</sup> The word "radbeyya" = "رضياً" = noun meaning: he who is gratified while being a gratifier himself to You

<sup>10</sup> The proclaiming is surely from Allah, through the Arch Angel Gabriel, who carried the message. See (S3:39).

<sup>11</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for bashashara/youbashsharo/mubasheron = يبشّر/أبشّر/نبشّر.

<sup>12</sup> The word "ghola'men" means (1) a male boy, (2) a young mustached boy, (3) a hireling, (4) a servant/slave.



14. And <i>barran</i> <sup>29</sup> ( <i>he who is vastly and constantly dutiful</i> ) by his both begetters ( <i>parents</i> ) and not was [ <i>he</i> ] a <i>jabbaren</i> ( <i>vigorous compeller/ever contumacious stubborn</i> ) a'sseyan ( <i>iterative disobeyer</i> ).	وَبَرًّا بَوْلَدِيهِ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ جَبَّارًا عَصِيًّا ﴿١٤﴾
15. And peace on him day [ <i>he</i> ] ( <i>had been</i> ) born and day [ <i>he</i> ] dies and day [ <i>he</i> ] ( <i>is to be</i> ) resurrected <sup>30</sup> <i>hayyan</i> ( <i>living-/alive</i> ).	وَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ وُلِدَ وَيَوْمَ يَمُوتُ وَيَوْمَ يُبْعَثُ حَيًّا ﴿١٥﴾
16. And let-mention [ <i>you s</i> ] in 'The Book: <i>Mariama</i> ( <i>Mary</i> ) <i>edh</i> ( <i>when/since</i> ) <i>intabathat</i> ( <i>had self secluded-she<sup>y</sup></i> ) from her family <sup>w</sup> ( <i>to</i> ) an eastern place.	وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَرْيَمَ إِذِ انْتَبَذَتْ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا مَكَانًا شَرْقِيًّا ﴿١٦﴾
17. So <i>ittakhathat</i> <sup>31</sup> ( <i>took-she<sup>y</sup> and made</i> ) of beside/-before them a veil <sup>32</sup> ; so We sent to her Our <i>Rooha</i> ( <i>Arch Angel Gabriel</i> ) so [ <i>he</i> ] resembled for her human <i>savayyan</i> ( <i>confirmed/arrant</i> ) <sup>33</sup> .	فَاتَّخَذَتْ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ حِجَابًا فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا فَتَمَثَّلَ لَهَا بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا ﴿١٧﴾
18. Said she <sup>y</sup> : verily I refuge by <i>Ar-Rahman</i> from you <sup>s en</sup> ( <i>if</i> ) you <sup>h</sup> were a <i>ta'qeyya</i> ( <i>a reverential guarder against Allah's displeasure</i> ).	قَالَتْ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِالرَّحْمَنِ مِنْكَ إِنْ كُنْتُ تَقِيًّا ﴿١٨﴾
19. Said [ <i>he</i> ]: verily only I am your <sup>y</sup> Lord's messenger to grant [ <i>I</i> ] for you <sup>y</sup> <i>ghola'man</i> <sup>34</sup> ( <i>boy</i> ) <i>zakeyan</i> ( <i>he who is righteous and strives to purify/ befit/ suits himself and others</i> ).	قَالَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لِأَهَبَ لِكَ غُلَمًا زَكِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾
20. Said she <sup>y</sup> : wherefrom <sup>35</sup> ( <i>to</i> ) be for me <i>agholamon</i> * ( <i>boy</i> ) while not <i>yamsas</i> ( <i>touched/ come-on to/ had sexual relation with</i> ) me a human and not <i>ako</i> <sup>36</sup> ( <i>was [I]</i> ) a harlot.	قَالَتْ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَمٌ وَلَمْ يَمَسِّنِي بَشَرٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيًّا ﴿٢٠﴾
21. Said [ <i>he</i> ]: like <i>tha'leka</i> ( <i>afar-that-it/</i> ) <sup>x</sup> said your <sup>y</sup> Lord he/ <i>it</i> <sup>37</sup> ( <i>is</i> ) on Me easy, and to [ <i>We</i> ] make him an <i>Aya'tan</i> <sup>w</sup> ( <i>miracle/sign/proof</i> ) for the mankind and a mercy <sup>w</sup> from Us, and [ <i>was</i> ] a matter <i>maqdbeyya</i> <sup>38</sup> ( <i>it is a matter: ordained/ inevitably/ fulfilled/ coming to pass</i> ).	قَالَ كَذَلِكَ قَالَ رَبُّكَ هُوَ عَلَى هَيْنٍ وَلَنَجْعَلَنَّ آيَةً لِلنَّاسِ وَرَحْمَةً مِّنَّا وَكَانَ أَمْرًا مَّقْضِيًّا ﴿٢١﴾
22. So conceived-she <sup>y</sup> /bore-she <sup>y</sup> him than <i>intabathat</i> ( <i>had self secluded-she<sup>y</sup></i> ) by him place <i>qasseyyan</i> <sup>39</sup> ( <i>far-off place</i> ).	فَحَمَلَتْهُ فَانْتَبَذَتْ بِهِ مَكَانًا فَصِيًّا ﴿٢٢﴾
23. Then <i>ajaa'aha</i> <sup>40</sup> ( <i>coerced her</i> ), the childbirth-pangs, to the date-palm <sup>w</sup> trunk <sup>41</sup> ; said she <sup>y</sup> : <i>yalayta</i> ( <i>O, for a</i>	فَأَجَاءَهَا الْمَخَاضُ إِلَى جِذْعِ

<sup>29</sup> The word "barran" = "برّا" is masculine subjective noun meaning more than "بار" as "برّا" means *vastly and constantly dutiful one*.

<sup>30</sup> The word "بعث" in "يُبعث" carries several meanings, among them: *sent, arouse, resurrected, missioned, and prompted*.

<sup>31</sup> The word "اتخذ" from "الِاتخاذ" which is "أفتعال" for "الِاتخاذ", as stated in *لسان العرب*; therefore, "اتخذ" is *always taking and presuming something about at was taken*. Thus, it is *not* just the mere *taking*.

<sup>32</sup> The word "حجاب" = "veil", a means which provides an *apparently respectable cover* for private activities.

<sup>33</sup> The word "arrantly" for "سويا" is *adverbial* because it is *qualifying an indefinite noun "human"* = "بشرا". Clearly, "confirmed/ arrant" means *completely such, all-around perfect*, as such a "messenger" is from *Allah*.

<sup>34</sup> The word "ghola'man"/"ghola'mon" means: (1) a male boy, (2) a young mustached boy, (3) a hireling, (4) a servant/slave.

<sup>35</sup> The word "أنى" is a multi-meaning *adverbial* particle: *wherefrom, when, how-so, where*.

<sup>36</sup> *Tako* = *ta'kon*, shortened for *resoluteness and assertiveness*.

<sup>37</sup> The pronoun "هو" could stand for "the matter, the truth," as *most likely* but it could refer to the "boy."

<sup>38</sup> The word "maqdbeyya" = "مقضيًا" is an *objective noun*.

<sup>39</sup> The word "فصيا" means a *considerably far, or far-off*, not just simply far.

<sup>40</sup> The word "أجاء" means *coerced*, as "أجاءه الى الامر أي اضطره اليه" that is *coerced him to it*. See *اللسان*.



longing that) I, died I before this and I was an oblivion <i>manseyya</i> <sup>42</sup> (that which had been forgotten/ used menstrual pad).	النَّخْلَةَ قَالَتْ يَلَيْتَنِي مِتُّ قَبْلَ هَذَا وَكُنْتُ نَسِيًّا مَّنْسِيًّا ﴿١٧﴾
24. So [he] called her from under her: that [let]-not sadden you <sup>y</sup> <i>qad</i> (already and affirmatively) made your <sup>y</sup> Lord under you <sup>d</sup> <i>sareyan</i> <sup>43</sup> (the chosen/ a rivulet).	فَنَادَاهَا مِنْ تَحْتِهَا أَلَا تَحْزَنِي قَدْ جَعَلَ رَبُّكِ تَحْتَكِ سَرِيًّا ﴿١٨﴾
25. And let-shake you <sup>y</sup> to you <sup>d</sup> by the date-palm's <sup>w</sup> trunk [it <sup>w</sup> ] <sup>44</sup> successively-drops <sup>45</sup> on you <sup>d</sup> dates <i>janeyyan</i> (fresh/ tender).	وَهَزَىٰ إِلَيْكِ بِجِذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ تُسَاقِطُ عَلَيْكَ رُطْبًا جَنِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾
26. So let-eat you <sup>y</sup> and let-drink you <sup>y</sup> and <i>qurrey</i> <sup>w46</sup> (let-cool your <sup>y</sup> eye to be without tears [you <sup>y</sup> ]) <sup>w</sup> an eye <sup>w</sup> ; then if [you <sup>y</sup> ] assuredly see of the human an <i>ahadan</i> <sup>47</sup> (lone/ any-one) then let-say you <sup>y</sup> : verily I, vowed I for <i>Ar-Rahmaney</i> a fast, sonever[I] speak today (to) a human.	فَكُلِي وَاشْرَبِي وَقَرِّي عَيْنًا فَإِمَّا تَرَيِنَّ مِنَ الْبَشَرِ أَحَدًا فَقُولِي إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ صَوْمًا فَلَنْ أُكَلِّمَ الْيَوْمَ إِنْسِيًّا ﴿٢٠﴾
27. Then <i>atar</i> <sup>w</sup> (came/ came out) <sup>w</sup> by him (to) her people carrying <sup>w</sup> him; said they <sup>z</sup> : O, <i>Maraimo</i> (Mary) <i>laqad</i> (verily, already and affirmatively) came/committed-you <sup>d</sup> a thing <i>fariyya</i> <sup>48</sup> (a forged and a strange fabrication).	فَأَتَتْ بِهِ قَوْمَهَا تَحْمِلُهُ ۖ قَالُوا يَمْرُؤٌ لَّغَدٌ جِئْتَ شَيْئًا فَرِيًّا ﴿٢١﴾
28. O, <i>Haroon'a's</i> (Aaron's) sister: neither [was] your <sup>y</sup> father an ill-em'ra'a <sup>49</sup> (mature/perfect manliness possessor) and nor was your <sup>y</sup> mother a harlot.	يَتَأَخَذَ هَرُونَ مَا كَانَ أَبُوكِ امْرَأَ سَوْءٍ وَمَا كَانَتْ أُمُّكِ بَغِيًّا ﴿٢٢﴾ فَأَشَارَتْ إِلَيْهِ قَالُوا كَيْفَ نُكَلِّمُ مَنْ كَانَ فِي الْمَهْدِ صَبِيًّا ﴿٢٣﴾
29. So pointed-she <sup>y</sup> to him; said they <sup>z</sup> : how (can) we talk (to) whom <sup>p</sup> [he] [was] in the cradle, a child.	قَالَ إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ءَاتَنِي الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا ﴿٢٤﴾
30. Said [he]: verily I am Allah's <i>abdo</i> <sup>50</sup> (slave); <i>aa'taney</i> ([He] accorded) me the book and [He] made me a prophet.	وَجَعَلَنِي مُبَارَكًا أَيْنَ مَا كُنْتُ وَأَوْصَانِي بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ مَا
31. And [He] made me <i>mubarakan</i> <sup>51</sup> (one who is blessed) wherever <sup>52</sup> I was; and [He] enjoined me by <sup>53</sup> the Prayer <sup>w</sup> and the <i>Zakatey</i> <sup>w54</sup> (prescribed percentage of	

<sup>41</sup> Clearly a "date-palm trunk" is a date-palm-tree-trunk without a head or a stump.

<sup>42</sup> "Manseyya" = "منسيا" is an objective noun, meaning that which had been forgotten/used menstrual pad. See اللسان

<sup>43</sup> Said Ibn Abbas may Allah be pleased with both, of him and his father, "سري" is rivulet. But also in Arabic "سري" = "الختار", i.e. the "chosen," see اللسان.

<sup>44</sup> This is another *Ayah* (marvel, sign, proof) for her to *she* be able to "shake" an apparently "headless and without a stump" date-palm trunk and it churns for her "fresh ripe dates."

<sup>45</sup> The word "تساقط" means successively dropping, not just simply drops or dropping.

<sup>46</sup> The expression "qarrey an eye" = "قري عينا" is an Arabic tongue expression meaning: cool your eye, have it without tears in comfort and contentment, because it found what it exactly longed for.

<sup>47</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation regarding "أحد."

<sup>48</sup> The word "fariyya" = "فريا" means that thing which is forged and strange fabrication).

<sup>49</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for the differences between: the man = الرجل, and the human = اللسان, and the person = الشخص, and the mar'o = المرء, being the mature/perfect manliness possessor. Although in English the word "one" seems to be an acceptable approximation for "المرء," the *Lexicon* explains why we cannot use this seemingly acceptable way.

<sup>50</sup> The word "abdo" = "slave," the denotation of this word is vastly paradoxical with respect to Allah vis-à-vis the humans. See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for an elaboration.

<sup>51</sup> The word "mubarakan" = "مباركا" is an objective masculine noun meaning: he who is blessed.

<sup>52</sup> The particle "ما" is "إسم أو أداة شرط" = conditional noun/particle = wherever. See إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافي and الدر المصون، لـ أحمد الحلب.

<sup>53</sup> That is to adhere to and maintain.

<sup>54</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for what exactly is the Zakah and its implications.

personal possessions) <sup>w</sup> while/when <sup>o</sup> I bided hayyan <sup>55</sup> (living/alive).	دُمْتُ حَيًّا ﴿٥٥﴾
32. And barran <sup>56</sup> (he who is vastly and constantly being dutiful) by my begetter-mother <sup>57</sup> and not made me [He] jabbaren (vigorous compeller/ever contumacious stubborn) misfortunate.	وَبَرًّا بِوَالِدَتِي وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْنِي جَبَّارًا شَقِيًّا ﴿٥٦﴾
33. And the peace (is) on me, day I (had been) born and day I die and day [I am] (to be) resurrected <sup>58</sup> hayyan (living/alive).	وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيَّ يَوْمَ وُلِدْتُ وَيَوْمَ أَمُوتُ وَيَوْمَ أُبْعَثُ حَيًّا ﴿٥٧﴾
34. Tha'leka (afar-that-it/) <sup>x</sup> (is) Esa (Jesus) Mariama's (Mary's) son, The Right's say <sup>x</sup> (that) which <sup>x</sup> (is) in it <sup>x</sup> they <sup>z</sup> dubitate.	ذَٰلِكَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ۖ قَوْلَ الْحَقِّ الَّذِي فِيهِ يَمْتَرُونَ ﴿٥٨﴾
35. Not [was] for Allah to yattakhetha <sup>59</sup> (takes and makes) [He] of a child; subhana <sup>60</sup> (Allah is hallowedly and marvelously deemed transcending all defects, and solemnly all stand in awe and utmost consecration of) Him, edha (when/whereas) judged [He] a matter, then verily only [He] says for it <sup>61</sup> : let-be [you <sup>s</sup> ] so [it <sup>s</sup> ] is.	مَا كَانَ لِلَّهِ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَ مِنْ وَلَدٍ سُبْحَانَهُ ۚ إِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ﴿٥٩﴾
36. And verily Allah (is) my Lord and your <sup>n</sup> Lord; so let-worship Him you <sup>z</sup> ; this (is) Sseratton (road/way) straight.	وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَرَبُّكُمْ فَأَعْبُدُوهُ هَدًى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٦٠﴾
37. So differed the parties from among them; so waylon <sup>62</sup> (lengthy: woe/bane/valley in Hell) for whom <sup>t</sup> unbelieved they <sup>z</sup> of a scene (of) a (lengthy: stay in a valley in Hell/ bane/woe) great day.	فَاخْتَلَفَ الْأَحْزَابُ مِنْ بَيْنِهِمْ فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ مَّشْهَدِ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴿٦١﴾
38. Letsound-off [you <sup>s</sup> ] by them and let-sight [you <sup>s</sup> ] through <sup>63</sup> day ya'to <sup>x</sup> (they <sup>z</sup> appear before) <sup>x</sup> Us; but the dha'lemona (injustice-doers) today (are) in a misguidance manifester.	أَسْمِعْهُمْ وَأَبْصِرْ يَوْمَ يَأْتُونَنَا لَٰكِنَ الظَّالِمُونَ الْيَوْمَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿٦٢﴾
39. And let warn them [you <sup>s</sup> ] (about) The Hasra'te <sup>w64</sup> (ardent contrition) <sup>w</sup> Day, edh (when/since) the matter (had been) judged/finished <sup>65</sup> while they (are) in heedlessness <sup>w</sup> while they believe not.	وَأَنْذَرَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْحَسْرَةِ إِذْ قُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ وَهُمْ فِي غَفْلَةٍ وَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦٣﴾

<sup>55</sup> That is as long as I continue living.

<sup>56</sup> See footnote 29 above regarding “بَرًّا”.

<sup>57</sup> The word “وَالِدَتِي” = my “begetter-mother” whereas “أُمِّي” = my “mother.”

<sup>58</sup> See footnote 30 above regarding “يُبْعَثُ”.

<sup>59</sup> The word “يَتَّخِذُ” from “الِاتِّخَاذُ” which is “اِفْتِعَالُ” for “الِاتِّخَاذُ,” as stated in لسان العرب; therefore, “يَتَّخِذُ” is always taking and presuming some-thing about what was taken. Thus, it is not just the mere taking.

<sup>60</sup> The word “subhanabo” = “سُبْحَانَهُ” has no English equivalent. The word is made up of two parts: “subhana” and the pronoun “ho” = “Him.” Wherever the word “subhana,” or its associates/inflections (such as “سُبْحَانَ” or “سُبْحَانَكَ”) occur all are associated with the divine uniqueness of Allah, doing stupendous work that Allah and Allah alone can do, thus deserving the utmost solemn consecration for His divine uniqueness. So, we can render “subhana” = “سُبْحَانَ” concept by saying: Allah is hallowedly and marvelously deemed transcending all defects, and solemnly all stand in awe and utmost consecration of Him).

<sup>61</sup> The letter “ل” in “لَهُ” is congruent or corresponding to “to.” See, مغني اللبيب for the twenty meanings of “ل.”

<sup>62</sup> Waylon is an Arabic word that has three distinct meanings: (1) lengthy: woe, bane; (2) a valley in the Hell Fire with intense heat that it melts everything that comes into it; (3) ruin.

<sup>63</sup> The expressions “sound off” and “sight through” are lofty and elegant Arabic tongue expressions to mean: how rather strong bearers and keen seers the one(s) in reference on the Day of Judgment.

<sup>64</sup> The word “Hasrata” = “حسرة” is “أشد الندم,” see التاج. Thus we qualify the word “contrition” by ardent to indicate such strength of contrition.

<sup>65</sup> That is in the sense of “a done deal.”

40. Verily We inherit the Earth <sup>w</sup> and whom <sup>a</sup> (are) on it <sup>w</sup> ; and to Us (are to be) returned they <sup>z</sup> .	إِنَّا لَنَحْنُ نَرِثُ الْأَرْضَ وَمَنْ عَلَيْهَا وَإِلَيْنَا يُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٤٠﴾
41. And let-mention [you <sup>s</sup> ] in The Book <i>Ebrabeema</i> ( <i>Abraham</i> ); verily he [was] <i>Sseddeyqan</i> <sup>66</sup> ( <i>he who is indeed stedfast affirmer and always practicer of the truth</i> ) a prophet.	وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ صِدِّيقًا نَبِيًّا ﴿٤١﴾
42. <i>Edb</i> ( <i>when/since</i> ) [he] said for his father: O, my father, wherefore [you <sup>s</sup> ] worship what [he/it <sup>x</sup> ] hears not and discerns [he/it <sup>x</sup> ] not and [he/it <sup>x</sup> ] enriches not a'n ( <i>regarding</i> ) you <sup>g</sup> a thing.	إِذْ قَالَ لِأَبِيهِ يَأْتُبْتُ لِمَ تَعْبُدُ مَا لَا يَسْمَعُ وَلَا يُبْصِرُ وَلَا يُغْنِي عَنْكَ شَيْئًا ﴿٤٢﴾
43. O, my father: verily I <i>qad</i> ( <i>already and affirmatively</i> ) came ( <i>to</i> ) me of the knowledge what came not ( <i>to</i> ) you <sup>g</sup> ; so <i>ettabe'aney</i> ( <i>let-closely-follow me</i> [you <sup>s</sup> ]), [I] divinely-guide you <sup>g</sup> <i>Sserattan</i> ( <i>road/way</i> ) even.	يَتَأْتُبْتُ إِيَّيَ قَدْ جَاءَنِي مِنَ الْعِلْمِ مَا لَمْ يَأْتِكَ فَاتَّبَعْنِي أَهْدِكَ صِرَاطًا سَوِيًّا ﴿٤٣﴾
44. O, my father: let-not worship [you <sup>s</sup> ] the Satan; verily the Satan [was] for <i>Ar-Rahma'ne asseyyan</i> ( <i>ever-disobeyer</i> ).	يَتَأْتُبْتُ لَا تَعْبُدِ الشَّيْطَانَ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلرَّحْمَنِ عَصِيًّا ﴿٤٤﴾
45. O, my father: verily I fear/know <sup>67</sup> that touches-/betides you <sup>g</sup> a torment from <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> , so [you <sup>s</sup> ] be for the Satan a <i>wa'leyan</i> <sup>68</sup> ( <i>guardian/ally</i> ).	يَتَأْتُبْتُ إِيَّيَ أَخَافُ أَنْ يَمَسَّكَ عَذَابٌ مِنَ الرَّحْمَنِ فَتَكُونَ لِلشَّيْطَانِ وَلِيًّا ﴿٤٥﴾
46. Said [he]: are a wisher <sup>69</sup> you <sup>s</sup> a'n ( <i>off</i> ) my <i>aaleba'ta</i> ( <i>deities</i> ), O, <i>Ebrabeemo</i> ( <i>Abraham</i> ); <i>la'en</i> ( <i>indeed if</i> ) [you <sup>s</sup> ] desisted not <sup>70</sup> , surely <i>arjumo</i> <sup>71</sup> ([I] <i>stone/banish-/curse</i> ) assuredly you <sup>g</sup> ; and let-forsake me [you <sup>s</sup> ] <i>ma'leyyan</i> <sup>72</sup> ( <i>extendedly</i> ).	قَالَ أَرَأَيْبُ أَنْتَ عَنْ ءَالِهَتِي يَتَّبِعُهُمْ لَئِنْ لَمْ تَنْتَهِ لَأَرْجُمَنَّكَ وَاهْجُرْنِي مَلِيًّا ﴿٤٦﴾
47. Said [he]: peace ( <i>be</i> ) on you <sup>g</sup> ; shall <i>astaghfero</i> <sup>73</sup> ([I] <i>seek forgiveness</i> ) [for] you <sup>g</sup> ( <i>from</i> ) my Lord; verily He [was] by me <i>hafeyya</i> <sup>74</sup> ( <i>bounteous and hospitable</i> ).	قَالَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ سَأَسْتَغْفِرُ لَكَ رَبِّي إِنَّهُ كَانَ بِي حَفِيًّا ﴿٤٧﴾
48. And I ( <i>shall</i> ) seclude ( <i>myself from</i> ) you <sup>b</sup> and what you <sup>z</sup> invoke of lesser than/without Allah and invoke [I] my Lord; <i>asa</i> ( <i>craving a deed beyond one's means/may</i> ) that not [I] be by invoking my Lord a misfortunate.	وَأَعْتَرْتُكُمْ وَمَا تَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ وَأَدْعُوا رَبِّي عَسَىٰ أَلَّا أَكُونَ بِدُعَاءِ رَبِّي شَقِيًّا ﴿٤٨﴾
49. So <i>lamma</i> ( <i>when/whence</i> ) [he] secluded ( <i>himself from</i> ) them and what worship they <sup>z</sup> of lesser than/without	فَلَمَّا أَعْتَرَهُمْ وَمَا يَعْبُدُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ وَهَبْنَا لَهُ إِسْحَاقَ

<sup>66</sup> See the *Lexicon* to this Translation for this important word.

<sup>67</sup> Linguistically the word “خَفْتُ” carries dual meanings: (1) *feared* and (2) *knew*. Both meanings could apply.

<sup>68</sup> The word “وَلِيًّا” has several meanings, among them: *ally*, *friend*. See *اللسان*.

<sup>69</sup> The word “wisher”= “رَاقِبٌ” is rooted in the word “رَغِبٌ”. However, the word “رَغِبٌ” assumes different meaning, depending on how it is prefixed by various prepositional articles. For example: “رَغِبٌ” not prefixed by any article=wish, like. However, “رَغِبَ عَنْ”=wisher off, shunner, or “رَغِبَ فِي”=likes, or “رَغِبَ إِلَى”=asked and beseeched, or “رَغِبَ بِ”=prefers.

<sup>70</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation regarding the effect of the particle “لَمْ” which changes the present tense to a past tense.

<sup>71</sup> The word “رَجِمَ” has several meanings: (1) stoned, i.e. struck with a stone, (2) cursed, (3) used abusive language of any kind, (4) left (someone) alone, i.e. left off, (5) banished, (6) surmised, (7) killed.

<sup>72</sup> The word “مَلِيًّا” is an adverbial construct, see *إعراب القرآن*, لمحمود صافي, meaning: *a long while*, hence *extendedly*.

<sup>73</sup> The word “استغفر”= “أطلب الغفران”= “[I] seek forgiveness.” In English there is no seemly way to say: “استغفر” *per se*. So I settled for saying: “[I] seek forgiveness.”

<sup>74</sup> The word “حَفِيًّا” has at least three distinct meanings: (1) he who is very bounteous in hospitality towards another, (2) he who inquires deeply to be very profoundly familiar about some one, and (3) he who shows his great pleasure and approval towards some one. See *اللسان*.



Allah, We granted for him <i>Is-haqa</i> (Isaac) and <i>Ya'aqooba</i> (Jacob); and each We made a prophet.	وَيَعْقُوبَ وَكَلاً جَعَلْنَا نَبِيًّا ﴿١٩﴾
50. And We granted for them of Our mercy <sup>w</sup> ; and We made for them a truth's tongue,* <i>Aleyyan</i> <sup>75</sup> (of high status and credibility).	وَوَهَبْنَا لَهُمْ مِنْ رَحْمَتِنَا وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُمْ لِسَانَ صِدْقٍ عَلِيًّا ﴿٢٠﴾
51. And let-mention [ <i>you</i> <sup>s</sup> ] in The Book <i>Mosa</i> (Moses); verily he [was] <i>mukhlaseen</i> <sup>76</sup> (he who was selected and saved) and [was] a messenger-prophet.	وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ مُوسَى إِنَّهُ كَانَ مُخْلَصًا وَكَانَ رَسُولًا نَبِيًّا ﴿٢١﴾
52. And We called him from the <i>Ttoo're</i> (mount) the right/auspicious side <sup>77</sup> ; and We neared him (as) a <i>najjeyyan</i> (secret-conferee).	وَنَذِيرِنَهُ مِنَ جَانِبِ الطُّورِ الْأَيْمَنِ وَقَرَّبْنَاهُ نَجِيًّا ﴿٢٢﴾
53. And We granted for him of Our mercy <sup>w</sup> his brother <i>Haroon</i> (Aaron) a prophet.	وَوَهَبْنَا لَهُ مِنْ رَحْمَتِنَا أَخَاهُ هَارُونَ نَبِيًّا ﴿٢٣﴾
54. And let-mention [ <i>you</i> <sup>s</sup> ] in The Book <i>Ismaela</i> (Ishmael); verily he [was] <i>ssadiqa</i> (always-truth-enforcer) the promise; and [was] [ <i>he</i> ] a messenger-prophet.	وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ صَادِقَ الْوَعْدِ وَكَانَ رَسُولًا نَبِيًّا ﴿٢٤﴾
55. And [ <i>he</i> ] [was] commanding his family <sup>w</sup> by the Prayer <sup>w</sup> and the <i>Zakatey</i> <sup>w78</sup> (prescribed percentage of personal possessions) <sup>w</sup> ; and [ <i>he</i> ] [was] <i>enda</i> (by munificence of, by Rule of) his Lord a <i>mardheyman</i> <sup>79</sup> (he who is delighted because he delighted his Lord).	وَكَانَ يَأْمُرُ أَهْلَهُ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ وَكَانَ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِ مَرْضِيًّا ﴿٢٥﴾
56. And let-mention [ <i>you</i> <sup>s</sup> ] in The Book <i>Idreesa</i> (Idris); verily he [was] <i>sseddeyyan</i> <sup>80</sup> (he who readily believes or he who is indeed steadfast affirmer and ever truth practicer) a prophet.	وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ إِدْرِيسَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ صِدِّيقًا نَبِيًّا ﴿٢٦﴾
57. And We elevated him a place <i>Aleyyan</i> (high status)	وَرَفَعْنَاهُ مَكَانًا عَلِيًّا ﴿٢٧﴾
58. Those, whom <sup>r</sup> <i>an'ama</i> <sup>81</sup> (graced bounteously and ennoblingly the most desirable and delighting boons of) Allah on them of the prophets of Adam's progeny <sup>w82</sup> and of whom <sup>r</sup> carried We with <i>Nooben</i> (Noah) and of <i>Ebraheema's</i> (Abraham's) progeny <sup>w</sup> and Israel's and of whom <sup>a</sup> We divinely-guided and <i>ejtaba</i> (favorably	أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَةِ آدَمَ وَمِمَّنْ حَمَلْنَا مَعَ نُوحٍ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْرَائِيلَ وَمِمَّنْ هَدَيْنَا

<sup>75</sup> That is they have an excellent reputé throughout all faiths, speaking ever highly of them.

\*Truth's tongue= an Arabic tongue expression meaning: lofty/praiseworthy and righteous precedence.

<sup>76</sup> The word "*mukhlaseen*" is objective, masculine, plural noun meaning: they that were selected by Allah for purity of their genuine nature and thus were provide safety and security from any punishment.

<sup>77</sup> Commentators of The Qur'an have more than a single meaning for the word "الأيمن", and the language supports such multiple meanings. Besides the "right side," of *Mosa* (Moses) there is the "auspicious side"= the "blessed side"= the "good omen side." Hence, the above rendition as: "the right/auspicious side."

<sup>78</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for what exactly is the *Zakah* and its implications.

<sup>79</sup> The word "*mardheyman*"= "مرضيا" is a masculine subjective/objective noun meaning: he who is delighted because he made his Lord delighted with him as he followed his Lord's prescriptions and proscriptions.

<sup>80</sup> The word "*seddeqan*"= "صديقا" is masculine noun meaning: he who readily believes or he who is indeed steadfast affirmers and ever practicer of the truth

<sup>81</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for the word "أنعم."

<sup>82</sup> The word "ذرية" linguistically has double meaning: (1) ancestry or (2) progeny. See اللسان. Clearly in this context progeny is what applies. Also the word progeny is both plural and singular or progenies; clearly here it is the descendants which are in reference.

<p>and directly selected) We; if (<i>being/ to be</i>) recited on them Ar-Rahman's <i>Aya'te</i><sup>w</sup> (messages) they<sup>z</sup> tumbled <i>sujjadan</i><sup>83</sup> (<i>kowtowing they</i>) and weepingly.</p>	<p>وَأَجْتَبَيْنَا ۖ إِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوْا سُجَّدًا مُّبْكِيًا ﴿٥٨﴾</p>
<p>59. Then succeeded of after them successors (<i>who<sup>t</sup> had</i>) wasted they<sup>z</sup> the Prayer<sup>w</sup> and <i>ettaba'ao</i> (<i>closely-followed they<sup>z</sup></i>) the desires<sup>w</sup>; so will <i>yalgona</i> (<i>meet they<sup>z</sup></i>) a <i>ghayya</i><sup>84</sup> (<i>misguidance/ straying because of fallacious belief resulting in disappointment</i>) / Styx (<i>river in Hell</i>).</p>	<p>كُفِّفْ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ خَلْفًا أَضَاعُوا ۖ الصَّلَاةَ وَاتَّبَعُوا الشَّهْوَاتِ فَسَوْفَ يَلْقَوْنَ غَيًّا ﴿٥٩﴾</p>
<p>60. Except whom<sup>p</sup> [<i>he</i>] repented and [<i>he</i>] believed and [<i>he</i>] worked righteously, then those they<sup>z</sup> enter the Paradise<sup>w</sup> and not <i>youdhblamona</i><sup>85</sup> (<i>to be curtailed they<sup>z</sup></i>) a thing.</p>	<p>إِلَّا مَنْ تَابَ وَآمَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَأُولَٰئِكَ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ وَلَا يُظْلَمُونَ شَيْئًا ﴿٦٠﴾</p>
<p>61. <i>Adnen's</i> (<i>Eden's</i>)<sup>86</sup> Paradise/Gardens<sup>w</sup> that promised Ar-Rahman His <i>ebada</i> (<i>worshippers/ submitters/ slaves</i>) by the invisible; verily He, His promise [<i>was</i>] <i>ma'ateyyan</i><sup>87</sup> (<i>it assuredly always comes to pass</i>).</p>	<p>جَنَّاتِ عَدْنٍ الَّتِي وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَنُ عِبَادَهُ بِالْغَيْبِ ۚ إِنَّهُ كَانَ وَعْدُهُ مَأْتِيًا ﴿٦١﴾</p>
<p>62. Not hear they<sup>z</sup> in it<sup>w</sup> a frivolity, except peace; and for them their <i>rez'qo</i><sup>x</sup> (<i>provision/ victuals for sustenance</i>)<sup>x</sup> in it<sup>w</sup> <i>bukratan</i> (<i>at beginning of morning</i>) and <i>ashayya</i> (<i>at beginning of night</i>).</p>	<p>لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا لَغْوًا إِلَّا سَلَامًا ۚ وَهُمْ فِيهَا فِي بُرَّةٍ وَعَشِيًا ﴿٦٢﴾</p>
<p>63. <i>Telka</i><sup>w</sup> (<i>she-that-afar-it<sup>w</sup> / those<sup>w</sup></i>) (<i>is</i>) the Paradise<sup>w</sup> which<sup>u</sup> We bequeath, of Our <i>eba'de</i> (<i>worshippers/ submitters/ slaves</i>) whom<sup>p</sup> [<i>was</i>] <i>taqeyya</i><sup>88</sup> (<i>he who is reverential guarder against Allah's displeasure</i>).</p>	<p>تِلْكَ الْجَنَّةُ الَّتِي نُورِثُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا مَنْ كَانَ تَقِيًّا ﴿٦٣﴾</p>
<p>64. And not <i>natanazzal</i> (<i>[we] iteratively descend</i>) except by your<sup>t</sup> Lord's command; for Him what (<i>is</i>) between our hands<sup>w89</sup> and what (<i>is of</i>) our behind and what (<i>is</i>) between <i>tha'leka</i> (<i>afar-that-it/</i>)<sup>x</sup>; and not [<i>was</i>] your<sup>t</sup> Lord <i>na'seyyan</i><sup>90</sup> (<i>having disremembrance-infinitely</i>).</p>	<p>وَمَا نَنْزِلُ إِلَّا بِأَمْرِ رَبِّكَ لَهُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِينَا وَمَا خَلْفَنَا وَمَا بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ ۚ وَمَا كَانَ رَبُّكَ نَسِيًّا ﴿٦٤﴾</p>

<sup>83</sup> The word "سُجَّدًا" = "*sujjadan*" is an *adverbial construct* and "بُكِيًا" is "عطفًا عليه" = "*copulative, on it,*" hence "*weepingly*." In other words *showing how they were?* They were: "سُجَّدًا" = "*sujjadan*" and "بُكِيًا" = "*weepingly*." See إعراب القرآن، لمحمود صافي.

<sup>84</sup> The word "الغِي" = "الغِي" = "الضلال المبني على اعتقاد فاسد نتج عنه خيبة" = "the *misguidance/ straying because of a fallacious belief resulting in a disappointment*. See الرأغب.

<sup>85</sup> The word "يُظْلَمُونَ" has myriads of meanings, among them: *curtailed* or *diminished*, as in this *Ayah*.

<sup>86</sup> The word "عَدْن" is unlike the Biblical concept of being the garden of first home of Adam and Eve. But the "عَدْن" is center of Paradise. According to Abdullah Ibn Omar, "عَدْن" is a palace in Paradise enters it but a *prophet, seddique, or martyr*.

<sup>87</sup> The word "ماأتيا" = "ماتيا" *masculine objective noun*, meaning: *surely comes to pass*.

<sup>88</sup> The word "تقيًا" = "تقيًا" is a *masculine noun* meaning: *he who is guarder against Allah's displeasure by adhering to His criteria of prescriptions and proscriptions*.

<sup>89</sup> The expression: "*between our hands*" is an *Arabic tongue expression* meaning *a head of us, or in front of us*.

<sup>90</sup> The word "نسيًا" = "*disremembrance infinitely*," as the word "نسيًا" is *masculine infinitive noun* denoting *intensity* with several meanings, among them: (1) "*repetitive forgetter*," (2) the *infinitive noun* of the word *disremember*. Clearly, (1) is *inapplicable*. With respect to (2), in Arabic when the *infinitive nouns* are used they are to *absolutely intensify the action of their respective verbs*. Thus, in this case there is *negation of the infinitive noun of the verb*, i.e. the concept of *disremembrance with-regard to Allah is null and non-existent*. Clearly, in the case of Allah *absolutely not fit for Him to forget, small or big, in any way, form, shape or degree*. Exalted He is *far above any forgetting* associated to Him in *any sense*. However, "*forget*" in the sense *intendedly not to pay attention* that is correct. As Allah's ire some time is expressed by *not paying attention to whomever He ired against*—may Allah preclude us from such a condition.



65. The Heavens <sup>w</sup> and the Earth's <sup>w</sup> Lord and what (are) between [them] both. So let-worship Him [you <sup>s</sup> ] and <i>issttabir</i> (let-acquire <sup>91</sup> [you <sup>s</sup> ]) patience for His <i>ebada'te</i> (worship/servility-to-Him); do [you <sup>s</sup> ] know for Him a <i>sa'meyyan</i> (name-compeer/ name-identical/ similar).	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ سَمِيًّا ﴿٦٥﴾
66. And says the mankind: if whenever <sup>92</sup> I died surely will <i>okbrajo</i> ([I] be emerged/ produced) <i>bayyan</i> (living/ alive).	وَيَقُولُ الْإِنْسَانُ أَإِذَا مَا مِتُّ لَسَوْفَ أُخْرِجُ حَيًّا ﴿٦٦﴾
67. Does not remember the mankind (that) surely We created him of before, while not was [he] a thing.	أَوَلَا يَذْكُرُ الْإِنْسَانُ أَنَا خَلَقْنَاهُ مِن قَبْلُ وَلَمْ يَكْ شَيْئًا ﴿٦٧﴾
68. So by your <sup>t</sup> Lord: verily [We] assuredly <sup>93</sup> throng them and the Satans; afterwards surely <i>nahdhoranna</i> (We assuredly predeterminedly vis-à-vis time and place present) them around Hell <sup>w</sup> kneelingly.	فَوَرَبِّكَ لَنَحْشُرَنَّهُم وَالشَّيَاطِينَ ثُمَّ لَنُحْضِرَنَّهُمْ حَوْلَ جَهَنَّمَ جِثِيًّا ﴿٦٨﴾
69. Afterwards surely assuredly <sup>94</sup> [We] wrest of each sect <sup>w</sup> /faction <sup>w95</sup> which (is of) them harder on <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> a recalcitrance.	ثُمَّ لَنَنْزَعَنَّ مِنْ كُلِّ شِيعَةٍ أَيُّهُمْ أَشَدُّ عَلَى الرَّحْمَنِ عِتِيًّا ﴿٦٩﴾
70. Afterwards assuredly <sup>96</sup> We (are) knower by whom <sup>t</sup> they (are) worthier by it <sup>w</sup> <i>sselleyya</i> <sup>97</sup> (broiling/ burning).	ثُمَّ لَنَحْنُ أَعْلَمُ بِالَّذِينَ هُمْ أَوْلَىٰ بِهَا صِلِيًّا ﴿٧٠﴾
71. And <i>en</i> (not) of you <sup>b</sup> except <i>wa'redo</i> (incomer/ arriver to) it <sup>w98</sup> ; (that) [was] on your <sup>t</sup> Lord an imperativeness <i>maqdbe-yya</i> <sup>99</sup> (it is a matter: ordained/ inevitably fulfilled- / coming to pass).	وَأَن مِّنْكُمْ إِلَّا وَارِدُهَا كَانَ عَلَىٰ رَبِّكَ حَتْمًا مَّقْضِيًّا ﴿٧١﴾
72. Afterwards <i>nonajje</i> ([We] iteratively deliver) whom <sup>t</sup> <i>ettaqan</i> (they <sup>r</sup> reverentially guarded not to displease Allah) and [We] let the <i>dha'lemeena</i> <sup>100</sup> (injustice-doers) in it <sup>w</sup> (set) kneelingly.	ثُمَّ نُنَجِّي الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا وَنَذَرُ الظَّالِمِينَ فِيهَا جِثِيًّا ﴿٧٢﴾
73. And if (to be/ being) recited on them Our evident <sup>w</sup> <i>Aya'te</i> <sup>w</sup> (Qur'anic statements) said who <sup>t</sup> unbelieved they <sup>z</sup> for whom <sup>t</sup> believed they <sup>z</sup> : which (of) the twain parties <i>khayron</i> (choicer/ superior/ worthier) a residence and <i>ahsa'no</i> <sup>101</sup> (perfecter and beautifuler) a club-fellowship <sup>102</sup> .	وَإِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُنَا بَيِّنَاتٍ قَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَيُّ الْفَرِيقَيْنِ خَيْرٌ مَّقَامًا وَأَحْسَنُ نَدِيًّا ﴿٧٣﴾
74. And how-many <sup>103</sup> We perished before them of a generation, they (were) <i>ahsa'no</i> <sup>104</sup> (perfecter and beautifuler) a furnishings and a <i>re'ayaan</i> (beautiful appearance).	وَكَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا قَبْلَهُم مِّن قَرْنٍ هُمْ أَحْسَنُ أُنثًا وَرِءْيَا ﴿٧٤﴾
75. Let-say [you <sup>s</sup> ]: whoever [he] [was] in the misguidance-she <sup>y</sup> then let extend to him <i>Ar-Rahma'no</i> an extension, until <i>edha</i> (when/ whereas) saw they <sup>z</sup>	قُلْ مَنْ كَانَ فِي الضَّلَالَةِ فَلْيَمْدُدْ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ مَدًّا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا رَأَوْا مَا

<sup>91</sup> The word “اصطبر” means acquirer patience or he who was being tested for his *patience* or *acquiring* it.

<sup>92</sup> The particle “إِذَا” is “إِسْمٌ أَوْ أَدَاةُ شَرْطٍ” = conditional noun/particle = *whenever*.

<sup>93</sup> The “ل” in “لَنَحْشُرَنَّهُم” and “لَنُحْضِرَنَّهُمْ” are *juratory*-“ل” = “القسام” amounting to = “التأكيد”, i.e. *affirmation*, expressed here by “*assuredly*”.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid, only for “لَنَنْزَعَنَّ”.

<sup>95</sup> The word “شِيعَةٍ” = “sect/faction” in the sense of a party whose members *mutual follow and succor each other*.

<sup>96</sup> See footnote 93 above, only here for “لَنَحْنُ”.

<sup>97</sup> The word “*sselleyya*” transliterated “*sselleyya*” here for lack of a properly corresponding word in English, means *broil / burn*, as if the entire body is *immersed* in the intensely heated Fire.

<sup>98</sup> That is to the Hellfire. Note “*comer*” to it does not necessarily mean *entering* into it, like he who comes to water well.

<sup>99</sup> The word “*maqdbeyya*” = “مَقْضِيًّا” is an *objective* noun.

<sup>100</sup> The “ظالمين” = “the injustice-doer,” as “الظلم” = “injustice.” See the *Lexicon* attached to this *Translation*.

<sup>101</sup> There is no English word for أحسن = *absane*. Both words *perfecter* and *beautifuler* are in their *adjective* sense.

<sup>102</sup> The word “النَّادِي” means the club or the fellow in societal club = “النَّادِي أَوْ الْمُنْتَدَى”.

<sup>103</sup> The word “كَمْ” is an *interrogative exclamatory particle*, meaning: “*how-many*,” “*how-much*,” “*how-long*.”

<sup>104</sup> See footnote 101 above regarding أحسن.

what they <sup>z</sup> ( <i>were being</i> ) promised: either the torment <sup>x</sup> or The Hour <sup>w</sup> ; then they <sup>z</sup> shall know who <sup>p</sup> he ( <i>is in</i> ) an eviler place and a weaker soldiers.	يُوعَدُونَ إِمَّا الْعَذَابَ وَإِمَّا السَّاعَةَ فَسَيَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ هُوَ شَرُّ مَكَانًا وَأَضْعَفُ جُنْدًا ﴿٧٦﴾
76. And augments Allah whom <sup>r</sup> <i>ibtadaw</i> ( <i>they</i> <sup>z</sup> <i>found and accepted the divine-guidance</i> ), a divine-guidance and the <i>ba'qeya'te<sup>w</sup></i> ( <i>everendurers</i> ) <sup>w105</sup> the righteous <sup>w</sup> ( <i>are</i> ) <i>khayron</i> ( <i>choicer/superior/worthier</i> ) <i>enda</i> ( <i>by munificence of/by Rule of</i> ) your <sup>t</sup> Lord a reward and <i>khayron maraddan</i> ( <i>forthwith-return</i> ).	وَيَزِيدُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ اهْتَدَوْا هُدًى وَالْبَاقِيَتُ الصَّالِحَتُ خَيْرٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ ثَوَابًا وَخَيْرٌ مَرَدًّا ﴿٧٦﴾
77. Have then seen you <sup>h</sup> whom <sup>a</sup> [ <i>he</i> ] unbelieved by Our <i>Aya'te<sup>w</sup></i> ( <i>Qur'anic statements</i> ), and said [ <i>he</i> ]: surely ( <i>shall be</i> ) assuredly <sup>106</sup> given[ <i>I</i> ] a possession and children.	أَفَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي كَفَرَ بِآيَاتِنَا وَقَالَ لَأُوتِيَنَّ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا ﴿٧٧﴾ أَطْلَعَ الْغَيْبِ أَمْ آتَخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا ﴿٧٨﴾
78. Has [ <i>he</i> ] overviewed the invisible or <i>ittakhatha</i> <sup>107</sup> ([ <i>he</i> ] <i>took and made</i> ) <i>enda</i> ( <i>by munificence of/by Rule of</i> ) <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> a covenant.	كَلَّا سَنَكْتُبُ مَا يَقُولُ وَنَمُدُّ لَهُ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ مَدًّا ﴿٧٩﴾ وَنَرِثُهُ مَا يَقُولُ وَيَأْتِينَا فَرْدًا ﴿٨٠﴾
79. Not-at-all <sup>108</sup> ; [ <i>We</i> ] shall write what [ <i>he</i> ] says and [ <i>We</i> ] extend for him of the torment an extension.	وَأَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِلَهَةً لِيَكُونُوا لَهُمْ عِزًّا ﴿٨١﴾ كَلَّا سَيَكْفُرُونَ بِعِبَادَتِهِمْ وَيَكُونُونَ عَلَيْهِمْ ضِدًّا ﴿٨٢﴾
80. And [ <i>We</i> ] inherit him what <sup>109</sup> says [ <i>he</i> ], and <i>ya'atee<sup>x</sup></i> ([ <i>he</i> ] <i>obediently comes</i> ) <sup>x</sup> ( <i>to</i> ) us individually ( <i>i.e. singly</i> ).	أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَا أَرْسَلْنَا الشَّيَاطِينَ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ تَؤْزُهُمْ أَزًّا ﴿٨٣﴾ فَلَا تَعْجَلْ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّمَا نَعُدُّ لَهُمْ عَدًّا ﴿٨٤﴾
81. And <i>ittakhatho</i> <sup>110</sup> ( <i>they</i> <sup>z</sup> <i>took and made</i> ) of lesser than/without Allah <i>aalebatan</i> ( <i>deities</i> ) to be for them a prestige.	يَوْمَ نَحْشُرُ الْمُتَّقِينَ إِلَى الرَّحْمَنِ وَفْدًا ﴿٨٥﴾
82. Not at all <sup>111</sup> ; shall unbelieve <sup>112</sup> they <sup>z</sup> by their <i>ebada'te</i> ( <i>worship/servility-to-Him</i> ) and ( <i>shall</i> ) be they <sup>z</sup> on them opponents <sup>113</sup> .	
83. Have not seen [ <i>your</i> ] ( <i>that</i> ) surely We sent the Satans over the unbelievers ( <i>to</i> ) incite them <i>azzan</i> <sup>114</sup> ( <i>intense incitement</i> ).	
84. So let-not hasten [ <i>you</i> s] on them; verily only [ <i>We</i> ] enumerate for them <i>addan</i> <sup>115</sup> ( <i>sure enumeration</i> ).	
85. Day [ <i>We</i> ] throng the <i>muttaqeena</i> ( <i>the reverential guarders against Allah's displeasure</i> ) to <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> ( <i>in</i> ) a delegation <sup>116</sup> .	

<sup>105</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this Translation for these two important words. The "*baqeyat*" = "الباقيات" = plural feminine subjective noun, those that are ever endurers-ever-good she-ones, such as good deeds: e.g. prayers, fasting, Hajj, charities, mentioning of Allah and His various all around most beautiful attributive names and His various favors, etc.

<sup>106</sup> The "ل" in "لأوتين" is a juratory-"ل" = "القسم" amounting to = "التأكيد", i.e. affirmation, expressed by "assuredly".

<sup>107</sup> The word "اتخذ" from "الاتخاذ" which is "افتعال" for "الاتخاذ", as stated in *لسان العرب*; therefore, "اتخذ" is always taking and making/presuming some thing of what was taken. Thus, it is not just the mere taking.

<sup>108</sup> The word "كلا" is an article of negation particularized for deterrence and prevention.

<sup>109</sup> And what he says is that he has possession and children. Eventually his possession and children will revert to Allah, and he, himself will come lonely to Allah. Others say: his possessions and children will be bequeathed to others and he comes lonely to Allah. Both meanings could be valid.

<sup>110</sup> See footnote 107 above regarding "اتخذ".

<sup>111</sup> See footnote 108 above regarding "كلا".

<sup>112</sup> That is they shall deny.

<sup>113</sup> The word "ضدا" is a plural in the form of a singular, according to: *إعراب القرآن*; تصنيف محمود صافي.

<sup>114</sup> The word "ازا" is in the infinitive noun meaning intensiveness of the noun.

<sup>115</sup> The word enumeration = "عدا" is an infinitive noun, meaning intensified. Hence, sure here is to modify "enumeration" in order to intensify it, i.e. their days are numbered.

<sup>116</sup> In "delegation" by way of demonstrating hospitality to them.

86. And [We] drive the criminals to Hell <sup>w</sup> (as) <i>werdan</i> <sup>117</sup> ( <i>flocked-incomers/arrivers</i> ).	وَنُفِيقُ الْمَجْرِمِينَ إِلَىٰ جَهَنَّمَ وَرِدًا ﴿٨٦﴾
87. Not possess they <sup>z</sup> the intercession <sup>w</sup> except whom <sup>p</sup> <i>ittakhatha</i> ([he] took and made) <i>enda</i> (by munificence of/by Rule of) <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> a covenant.	لَا يَمْلِكُونَ الشَّفْعَةَ إِلَّا مَنِ اتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا ﴿٨٧﴾
88. And said they <sup>z</sup> : <i>ittakhatha</i> <sup>118</sup> (took and made) <i>Ar-Rahma'no</i> a child.	وَقَالُوا اتَّخَذَ الرَّحْمَنُ وَلَدًا ﴿٨٨﴾
89. <i>Laqad</i> (verily, already and affirmatively) came/advanced you <sup>c</sup> a thing <sup>x</sup> <i>edda</i> <sup>119</sup> ( <i>blasphemous vice beyond bounds</i> ).	لَقَدْ جِئْتُمْ شَيْئًا إِذَا ﴿٨٩﴾
90. Almost the Heavens <sup>w</sup> fissure <sup>y120</sup> from it <sup>x</sup> and the Earth <sup>w</sup> cleaves/halves, and the mountains tumble <i>baddan</i> <sup>121</sup> ( <i>in a noisy ruin</i> ).	تَكَادُ السَّمَوَاتُ يَتَفَطَّرْنَ مِنْهُ وَتَنْشَقُّ الْأَرْضُ وَتَخِرُّ الْجِبَالُ هَدًا ﴿٩٠﴾
91. That claimed they <sup>z</sup> for <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> a child.	أَنْ دَعَوْا لِلرَّحْمَنِ وَلَدًا ﴿٩١﴾
92. And ( <i>it<sup>x</sup> is</i> ) not befitting/meet for <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> to <i>yattakhe-tha</i> <sup>122</sup> ([He] takes and makes) a child.	وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لِلرَّحْمَنِ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَ وَلَدًا ﴿٩٢﴾
93. <i>En(not)</i> all who <sup>a</sup> (are) in the Heavens <sup>w</sup> and the Earth <sup>w</sup> except <i>aa'tee<sup>x</sup></i> ([he] obediently coming to) <sup>x</sup> <i>Ar-Rahma'ne</i> (as) an <i>abdan</i> <sup>123</sup> ( <i>submitter/slave</i> ).	إِنْ كُلُّ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ إِلَّا آتِيَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَبْدًا ﴿٩٣﴾
94. <i>Laqad</i> (verily, already and affirmatively) <i>abssa</i> <sup>124</sup> ( <i>comprehensively reckoned</i> ) them [He] and [He] counted them <i>addan</i> <sup>125</sup> ( <i>absolute-count</i> ).	لَقَدْ أَحْصَاهُمْ وَعَدَّهُمْ عَدًّا ﴿٩٤﴾
95. And each(of) them, ( <i>is</i> ) <i>aa'tee</i> ([he] obediently coming to) <sup>x</sup> Him, The <i>Qeyamatey's<sup>w</sup></i> ( <i>Judgment's</i> ) Day <sup>x</sup> singly.	وَكُلُّهُمْ ءَاتِيهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ فَرْدًا ﴿٩٥﴾
96. Verily who <sup>r</sup> believed they <sup>z</sup> and worked the righteous-works <sup>w</sup> shall make <i>Ar-Rahma'no</i> for them <i>woddan</i> <sup>126</sup> ( <i>sure fondness</i> ).	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ سَيَجْعَلُ لَهُمُ الرَّحْمَنُ وُدًّا ﴿٩٦﴾
97. So verily only We eased it <sup>x</sup> by your <sup>t</sup> tongue <sup>127</sup> to <i>tobashshara</i> <sup>128</sup> ([you <sup>s</sup> ] tell pleasant tidings) by it <sup>x</sup> the <i>muttaqeena</i> ( <i>reverential guarders against Allah's displeasure</i> ) and warn [you <sup>s</sup> ] by it <sup>x</sup> a people <i>luddan</i> ( <i>most-contentious vis-à-vis the right</i> ).	فَإِنَّمَا يَسَّرْنَاهُ بِلِسَانِكَ لِتُبَشِّرَ بِهِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَتُنذِرَ بِهِ قَوْمًا لَّدَا ﴿٩٧﴾
98. And how-many <sup>129</sup> We perished before them of a generation; do [you <sup>s</sup> ] sense of them of an <i>abaden</i> ( <i>a lone/any-one</i> ) or hear [you <sup>s</sup> ] for them a <i>rekeza</i> ( <i>underground faint sound</i> ).	وَكَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا قَبْلَهُمْ مِنْ قَرْنٍ هَلْ تُحِسُّ مِنْهُمْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ أَوْ تَسْمَعُ لَهُمْ رِكْرًا ﴿٩٨﴾

<sup>117</sup> The word “وردا” is an *infinitive* noun, meaning *intensified*. Hence, *surely* is to *intensify* “وردا” and “flocked-arrivers” to *signify* its nature. This is especially to *contrast* it with the concept of “delegation” for showing hospitality in the *Ayah* above it.

<sup>118</sup> The word “اتخذ” from “الإتحاد” which is “إفتعال” for “الاتخاذ,” as stated in *لسان العرب*; therefore, “اتخذ” is always taking and making *some thing* of what was taken. Thus, it is *not* just the mere *taking*.

<sup>119</sup> The word “edda”= “إدا” means that which is *excessively blasphemous and atrocious vice* that it is *beyond bounds*.

<sup>120</sup> The word “Heavens” is a *feminine* gender in Arabic, so “يتفطرن” = “fissure” *feminizing* the verb.

<sup>121</sup> The word “هذا” means to suddenly fall in noisy ruin.

<sup>122</sup> See footnote 118 regarding “اتخذ”.

<sup>123</sup> The word “abdan” = “slave,” the *denotation* of this word is *vastly paradoxical* with respect to *Allah vis-à-vis the humans*. See the *Lexicon* attached to this *Translation* for an elaboration.

<sup>124</sup> The word “أحصي” is *comprehensively reckoned*, i.e. *accounted for from all aspects*, not the simple *enumeration*. See *البصائر*.

<sup>125</sup> The word “عدا” is an *infinitive* noun, meaning *intensified*. So, *absolute* here is to *modify* “count” in order to *intensify* it.

<sup>126</sup> The word “ودا” is an *infinitive* noun, meaning *intensified*. Hence, *sure* here is to *modify* “fondness” in order to *intensify* it, but especially that it is directly from *Ar-Rahman*, so it is *definitely* so.

<sup>127</sup> This addressing the Prophet (SAWS), who is purely Arab. See the *Lexicon* attached to this *Translation* for the *meaning and implications* of this concept of “your tongue,” or more explicitly as in (S46: 12).

<sup>128</sup> See the *Lexicon* attached to this *Translation* for *bashshara/youbashsharo/mubashsheron* = يَبَشِّرُ/يُبَشِّرُ/يُبَشِّرُ.

<sup>129</sup> The word “كم” is an *interrogative exclamatory particle*, meaning: “how-many,” “how-much,” “how-long.” +



